

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Level Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 4 Child Development and Options

PYB4

Tuesday 12 June 2007 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 16-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is PYB4.
- Answer **three** questions.
- Answer **one** question from **Section A**, **one** question from **Section B** and a **third** question from either **Section A** or **Section B**.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- Questions carrying 12 marks should be answered in continuous prose. In these questions, you will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

SECTION A: CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Answer **at least one** question from this section.

Each question carries 20 marks.

- 1 (a) Outline **one** sex difference in children's friendships. *(2 marks)*
- (b) The following letter appeared in the letters page of a parenting magazine.

Is it too late for Jack?

I am about to adopt Jack, who is nearly 12 years old. He lived with his own mother until he was 9 months old, but has been in children's homes or with various foster parents since then. I sometimes wonder whether Jack will ever be able to form a really strong attachment to me. I am also worried about Jack's behaviour at school. His teacher says he is not very bright and his last school report said he was disruptive and difficult.

Outline Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation. Refer to the case of Jack in your answer. *(6 marks)*

- (c) Describe and discuss evidence for **and** against Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation. *(12 marks)*

- 2 (a) Sonny is four years old. He is really good at a memory game. In this game, objects are removed from a board and Sonny has to put them back where he first saw them. He is not very good at another game that involves grouping objects into categories.

- (i) With reference to **two** of Bruner's modes of representation, explain Sonny's performance in the two games. *(4 marks)*

Sonny often plays the games with his father. When Sonny has problems grouping the objects in the category game, his father at first shows him how to do it, and then encourages Sonny when he tries on his own.

- (ii) With reference to Bruner's theory of cognitive development, explain the role of Sonny's father in Sonny's cognitive development. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Describe and discuss Piaget's theory about how schemas develop in children. Use **at least two** examples to explain how schemas develop. *(12 marks)*

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- 3 (a) Outline **two** differences between moral realism and moral relativism. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Briefly discuss **one** way in which Piaget investigated moral development. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Discuss Eisenberg's model of prosocial reasoning. *(12 marks)*
- 4 (a) 'Gifted children are not always happy children. They often have social and emotional problems.'
- Briefly explain **two** such problems experienced by gifted children. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Giftedness can be seen as a special need in education. Describe **one** way in which some schools provide for gifted children. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Discuss **at least one** approach to treating autism. Refer to evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*

Turn over for the next section

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SECTION B: OPTIONS

Answer **at least one** question from this section.

Each question carries 20 marks.

Psychology of Atypical Behaviour

- 5** (a) Name and outline **one** classification system for atypical behaviour. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Outline and briefly discuss **one** alternative to the medical model of abnormality. *(5 marks)*
- (c) Discuss how stereotyping might affect the diagnosis of abnormal behaviour and the consultation process. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*
- 6** (a) Describe how cognitive treatments are used to help people with eating disorders. *(5 marks)*
- (b) Emily has recently become so afraid of social situations that she hardly ever goes out of the house. Even harmless everyday situations, like meeting friends in a café, are terrifying for Emily.
- (i) Identify **three** characteristics of phobias shown by Emily. *(3 marks)*
- Emily's two friends are studying psychology at university. Each of them has a different explanation for Emily's phobia. Jo thinks the problem is due to some unconscious fear or wish. Allie thinks the problem is due to conditioning.
- (ii) Describe and discuss the psychological explanations for Emily's phobia referred to by Jo **and** Allie. *(12 marks)*
- 7** (a) Identify **one** sub-type of schizophrenia and give **two** symptoms typically associated with that sub-type. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Briefly discuss psychotherapy as a treatment for schizophrenia. *(5 marks)*
- (c) Describe and discuss the effectiveness of biological treatments of mood disorders. Refer to evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*

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- 8 (a) (i) Outline **two** components of humanistic therapy. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) Briefly evaluate the effectiveness of humanistic therapy in the treatment of atypical behaviour. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Ed is forty-one years old and lives with his parents. He has been suffering from a mental disorder for many years. His parents worry about Ed because he is refusing to take his medication. He says that the new pills the doctor has given him are poisoning him. His parents get very frightened when he threatens them. They also become very distressed when he says that he will kill himself. They would like the doctor to take Ed back into hospital for more treatment. Ed gets angry when they suggest this and says that he will not go.

Describe and discuss the rights and responsibilities of individuals and society to determine treatments for atypical behaviour. Refer to the case of Ed in your answer. *(12 marks)*

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Health Psychology

- 9 (a) Saira sometimes hears voices in her head. She gets very distressed when it happens because she says the voices tell her to do things she does not want to do.
- With reference to Saira, outline **one** difference between a historical view of illness and a present-day view. (4 marks)
- (b) Describe what is meant by the *illness-wellness continuum*. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss the emergence of health psychology. (12 marks)
- 10 (a) Some patients do not comply with their doctor's advice. Identify **three** reasons that psychologists have given to explain this. (3 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss **one** way to increase the level of compliance with doctors' advice. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the use of biomedical interventions for coronary heart disease (CHD). (12 marks)
- 11 (a) Below are descriptions of different types of exercise:
- (i) mainly builds strength by using muscle force against a fixed object;
 - (ii) builds strength and endurance by using muscle force to move a heavy object in more than one direction;
 - (iii) energetic activity over a sustained period that requires high levels of oxygen consumption;
 - (iv) builds strength and endurance by using muscle force to move a heavy object in one direction.
- For **each** of the descriptions above, write down whether it describes isotonic, aerobic, isometric, anaerobic or isokinetic exercise.
- Label your answers clearly. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain what is meant by a *harm reduction approach* to changing health-related behaviour. Give an example to illustrate your answer. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss behavioural risk factors associated with **one** ill-health condition. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

12 Karl finds life very difficult. He is struggling to pay off his bank loan and has a very demanding job. When he tries to relax in the evening, he notices his pulse racing and finds it impossible to settle down. He often lies awake for hours at night, worrying about money and work. Karl asks his doctor whether she thinks that he is suffering from stress.

- (a) Briefly discuss **one** method that the doctor could use to measure Karl's stress. (4 marks)
- (b) The doctor suggests to Karl that he should try a problem-focused strategy to help him cope with his stress.

Outline what is meant by a *problem-focused strategy* and suggest **two** ways in which Karl might use a problem-focused strategy. (4 marks)

- (c) Describe and discuss the role of the autonomic nervous system (ANS) and endocrine system in stress. Refer to the case of Karl in your answer. (12 marks)

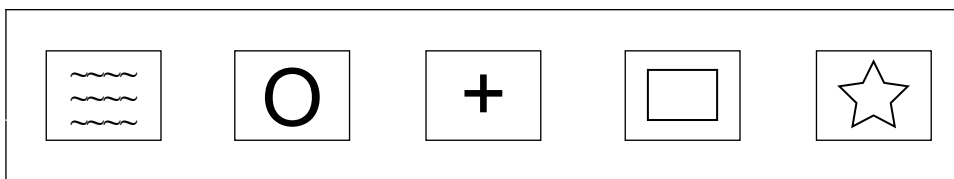
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Contemporary Topics in Psychology

- 13 (a) Briefly explain the importance of attachment in human relationships. (3 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss **one** factor affecting the breakdown of relationships. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss **two** factors affecting interpersonal attraction. Illustrate **each** factor with reference to empirical evidence. (12 marks)
- 14 Researchers investigating telepathy often use cards with symbols on them, like those shown in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1



- (a) Explain how a set of cards like those in **Figure 1** might be used to demonstrate telepathy. (4 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss **one** reason why some psychologists are not convinced by the evidence for psychokinesis (PK). (4 marks)
- (c) Marco claims to be clairvoyant.

Describe and discuss **one** way in which a psychologist could investigate Marco's claim. In your answer, you should refer to details of the method, procedure and any controls that would need to be used. (12 marks)

- 15 (a) Explain what is meant by *social inoculation* in relation to substance abuse. Use an example to illustrate your answer. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain what is meant by a *self-management strategy* in relation to substance abuse. Use an example to illustrate your answer. (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss **at least one** explanation for substance abuse. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

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- 16 (a) Outline the social learning explanation for offending behaviour. *(2 marks)*
- (b) Jonny has just been sent to prison. He finds even simple social interactions with other people quite difficult. The prison psychologist notes how Jonny quickly loses his temper.
- (i) Identify and briefly outline **two** strategies or therapies that the psychologist might recommend for Jonny. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) Briefly explain why **each** of the strategies or therapies you have identified in your answer to (b)(i) is relevant in Jonny's case. *(2 marks)*
- (c) Discuss **at least two** psychological effects of imprisonment. Refer to evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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